REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,644.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ASSYRIA, 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "PUTTIALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. Stevens, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line here or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. N. Savers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Vorawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Including Wines
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£ 6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.	
HYDASPES	2084	450	..W. S. Andrews	22rd	Southampton.
THIBET	2202	400	..N. Stewart	30th	Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.	
NIZAM	2725	450	..A. E. Barlow	6th	Southampton.
SURAT	2141	530	..G. C. Burnet	13th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	..W. Woolcott	20th	Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	540	..J. D. Gaby	27th	Suez, &c.
				Dec.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	..R. Methven	4th	Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	436	..R. T. Dundas	11th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3703	600	..A. Parish	18th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Brindisi.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2033 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	....G. Read	2289	500	....	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	450	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	..Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
EUROPA	....Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan. 1877.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S.S. INDIA, G. READ, COMMANDER.

THE above Steamer will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, positively.

For passage, etc. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hote's are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Sacoone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22 8
,, Amontillado		50 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne in Pints		50 0
		51 0
Green Seal Champagne		39 0
Red and Gold label Claret**		11 8
,, ,, Pontet Canet		20 0
,, ,, Sauterne		14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1		36 0
,, ,, No. 2		28 0
,, ,, Gautier Frere's		27 0
Sparkling Saumur		28 8

WM. WATSON & Co.,

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche,	Per doz. Rs.	
CLARETS, Bocharde's, St. Julien	Qts.	30
G. Preller & Co.'s, St. Julien	do.	8
Lormont	Pts.	9
Chateau Belair	do.	7
Haut Barsac	do.	8
Chablis	do.	9
COGNACS, L. Bichade	Qts.	18
Rouyer Guillet's	Pts.	16
BEER, BASS' (from Cameron and Saunders)	Qts.	5-12
DUTCH (Valker)	do.	4

N.B.—All these WINES are consigned direct to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bourdeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz.	Qts.
La Canotte	,,	18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Fabsmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16 per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer	,,	17	,,
Geisenheimer	,,	18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	22	,,
Hockheimer	,,	24	,,
Rudesheimer	,,	26	,,
Marcobrunner	,,	30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	25 per doz.	Qts.
Eugene Clicquot	,,	40	,,

THEOPH HOEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES, at Rs. 31, 37, 43 and 50 per dozen.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s	Rs.	3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	,,	5	Qts.
Do. do.	,,	3	,, Pts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 2 and 4 dozens as	,,	7½	,,
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bott'd by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,,	6	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,,	4	,, Pts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Frere's)	Rs.	22 per doz.	Qts.
Frome and Rogee (superior quality) * * *	,,	30	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 21st OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the comedietta,

SANDFORD AND MERTON.

To conclude with Mr. J. Bruno's Burlesque Extravaganza,

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and Sonapoor Street after the Performance.

FUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

A LADY living at Southampton (Hants) wishes to TAKE CHARGE of TWO or THREE little BOYS or GIRLS in addition to two little boys she now has from India. The highest references given. Address "E. A.," Post Office, Southampton.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Godowns, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s Champagne	Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s Fine Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2	,, 30 ,,
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON No. 1 Fine Old Port	Rs. 33 per dozen.
,, 2 Rich Fruity Port	,, 27 ,,
,, 3 Red Port	,, 22 ,,
,, "Montigo" Red Wine	,, 14 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are hereby informed that the LATEST DATE for the SUBMISSION of TENDERS in connection with the above works has been extended from Noon of Tuesday, the 7th day of November, to NOON of SATURDAY, the 11th day of November.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty Tulsi Water Works.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than 4 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON as the Steamer will sail at 4-30 o'clock punctually.

The Company's Steam Launch will run between the Apollo Bunder and the India from 12 o'clock till the Steamer sails for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The Steam Launch flies the Company's Flag, viz.:—an Anchor in Red on a White Ground.

Bombay, 21st October 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PRONTIS, arrived from Antwerp and Liverpool, are requested to Pay Freight, and send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

NOTICE.—EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE GADIALLEE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866." Notice is hereby given, that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the deceased above named has been granted on the 7th day of October 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DHUNBAIJEE, the Widow, and NOWROJEE EDULJEE GADIALLEE, the son of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor respectively named in the said Will. And that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said deceased are required on or before TUESDAY, the 21st day of November 1876, to send the particulars of their said Claims to the Undersigned at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and that at the expiration of such time the Executrix and Executor will PROCEED to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased without reference to the claims which they shall then have no notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 20th day of October 1876.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for the Executrix and Executor.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	33 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.

Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO, by SCHIEDMAYER, in capital order. Price Rs. 375. Apply to "F. B.," care of SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome little Boudoir GRAND PIANO, by Collard and Collard. Will be sold as it stands for Rs. 250. Address "WIRES," *Bombay Gazette.*

STRAYED, from 36 Bellasis Road, a WHITE ENGLISH BULL TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of NELLIE. A REWARD of Rs. 5 will be paid to any one returning the same.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDERNOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE CURATIVE Agent in the following and other forms of diseases:—Paralysis, General and Local Neuralgia; Tic Doloureux; Rheumatism; Spinal affections; Debility, General and Local; Leprosy; Gout; Liver Complaints; Consumption; Fever; Palpitation of the Heart; Deafness; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates, to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES' WEAR.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S TERAI HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations, purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address, Recommendations from—

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Lytton Governor-General of India.
His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras.
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon.
Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
Major-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
Lieut.-Colonel Owen Tudor Burn, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Shovels ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 20
	Blue Serge Suits	,, 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	,, 25
	Shikar Suits	,, 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	,, 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ...	,, 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits...	,, 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	,, 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	,, 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,, 4
	French Cambric Shirts	,, 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	,, 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets.	,, 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	,, 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	,, 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH & COMPANY beg to announce the arrival of their **FIRST LARGE SHIPMENT FOR THE COMING SEASON**, large additions have been made in each Department, and their **NEW PREMISES**, being now completed, afford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all Orders entrusted to them from the Mofussil, or City. Early inspection is invited to the following Departments:—

Tailoring.

A large assortment of Fancy Angola Trouserings.
Cheviots, Riding Cords, Wool of England Coatings.
Fancy Vestings for dress or general wear.

Shirts.

New Designs in Oxford Cloth, French Printed Cambrics.
Fancy Wove Flannels.
Spun Silks, and Silk and Wools.

Hats.

Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co. and other superior manufacture—Soft Half Stiff, and Stiff Crown, Black, Drab, and Brown Felt, all made extra light for Indian Wear, Dress and Tall Drab Hats, Straw Boating, Tweed Hats for Travellers, and Warm Caps for the Hills.

Helmets & Sun Hats.

Our celebrated White and Brown Shikar Hats, highly recommended by Sportsmen, Drab Felt for the Hills, The Teral for Ladies, and Gentlemen White Regulation Helmets, Gilt Spikes and Chains.

Hosiery.

Plain and Fancy Striped Merino Half-Hose, Fancy Striped Cotton many new Designs, Rough Brown Cotton for Travellers, Scotch Lambs' Wool, and Hand Knitt for Sportsmen, Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers, Striped Lisle Thread and Real Balbriggan ½ Hose for Dress, Fine Gauze Merino, Silk and Merino, and stout Shetland Baniana, Scotch Shetland Lambs' Wool do. for the Hills or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 20TH OCT. 1876.

YESTERDAY'S morning telegrams, both commercial and political, were most gloomy in tone, and read together, there can be no doubt that they expressed a general apprehension of an almost immediate European war. A general panic was reported on the European and American Exchanges; French Rentes had declined from 105 to 103¾; Consols from 94¾ to 94¼; a war risk of ¼ per cent was being asked on English ships at Lloyd's; and Government had summoned a Special Cabinet Council and given orders to the Indian troopships to touch at Gibraltar and Malta for the purpose of receiving orders in case of their destination being changed. Anything more like an expectation of immediate war could not well be conceived, but the evening telegrams are of a more hopeful tenor, the Great Powers are said to be supporting the proposal of Russia for a six weeks' armistice, and a calmer feeling had supervened the previous excitement in the City; the stock markets were recovering slightly; and the financial advices from the Continental Bourses were more satisfactory. So says Reuter, and it is only to be hoped that this slight turn may be the earnest of a more decided and permanent improvement, but the questions at issue are too momentous for an immediate settlement and something more definite will be required to allay the uneasy feeling prevalent in business circles here. Ideas naturally travel back to the Franco-German War which exercised such a depressing influence on Bombay trade for a time, and it is impossible to forget the rapidity with which assurances of peace were followed by a declaration of war. It is to be hoped that we may not see a repetition of what then took place, but in such a critical time as the present, with nothing certain but uncertainty, prudent people will hold their hands until a definite position is arrived at.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed quiet, the sales again being 10,000 bales. Prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, but all things considered the market shows wonderful steadiness.

From New York Wednesday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ and January shipment at 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	23,000	20,000
Five days' ,, ...	107,000	95,000	84,000
Total since 1st Sept	585,000	516,800	457,800

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported steady, owing probably to the improvement in the Eastern Exchanges, but under any circumstances it speaks well for the trade that so much firmness should be exhibited in the face of the political situation.

In the London General Produce Markets the only movement yesterday was a further advance of 1s. 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed, mainly due doubtless to the warlike appearance of the Turkish Question, but partly also to the advices of probable short crops on this side. The weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and a decline of like extent in Tile Copper, other things being unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows, as we anticipated, a reduction of strength. The Reserve of Notes is less by £687,500 and Bullion is reduced by £750,000, while Discounts have increased by £125,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has only declined from 54½ to 54¾ per cent showing that the Withdrawals have been mainly from Deposits, and 6 months' sight Bills are discountable at 1¾ per cent., which does not look like any apprehension of dearer money yet a while.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London, owing doubtless to the advance in Silver, does not appear to share in the general depression of Securities. Fives-and-a-half are still quoted at 86¾, while Fours have advanced from 84½ to 85 and Fours-and-a-half from 84½ to 85.

Bar Silver continues to advance in price, Reuter quoting 52¾d., while private telegrams give 52½ per oz, equivalent to a shade under 1s. 8¼d. per rupee. This rise is evidently due to a continuance of the demand for this side, yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton bringing £152,000 for Bombay and £21,000 for Calcutta.

These amounts in themselves are not heavy, but the total on the way from England and China is considerable, and unless our export trade is to be much heavier than it promises to be at present, it is difficult to see how the value of the Rupee can be supported.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has continued firm with a further advance of 1-16d. per Rupee. The Banks are still the supporters of rates in the anxiety shown by some of them to sell, but the amount of Private Paper offering is limited in the extreme and does not seem likely to increase materially for some time. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 8¾d. per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8¾d. ,,
Credits 2	,,	..... 1s. 8 9/16d. ,,
Documents 3	,,	..... 1s. 8 9/16d. ,,

On Calcutta sellers have been more anxious to operate to-day and we hear of business having been done in demand drafts at ⅛ to 5-32 per cent. premium, while 60 days' sight has receded to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is duller than ever. Some little business was done this morning in Fours at Rs. 100½, but at the close there are sellers but no buyers at par. Fours-and-a-half we quote nominally at Rs. 100½; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with a downward tendency and in Companies of all kinds there are, as a rule, more sellers than buyers. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. lower. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies the only movements are a decline of Rs. 15 in Mofussil Co. and Rs. 30 in Sassoons. Spinning and Weaving shares are very dull at a general fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

In COTTON we have not heard of any transactions for export. Prices are nominally unchanged, but with Exchange still rising the loss on present currencies as compared with Liverpool arrival quotations continues to increase Nothing has yet been done in New Crop for European account, but on Dewali day some small transactions took place amongst the natives at Rs. 187½ for full-pressed Akote February delivery and Rs. 181½ for half-pressed New Bhownugger March delivery, prices which are utterly absurd on present market values.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very dull. Consignees name £1-17-6 to £2 but there is no cargo offering at these rates and £1 15 to £1-16-3 are more like the correct rates if any quantity was to be had.

PIECE GOODS continue steady and fairly active. Prices are not quotably changed but dealers are more willing buyers.

COALS are steady but unchanged in price. A small lot of Londanderry West Hartley has been sold to arrive at Rs. 18 6 and business could be done in Davison's W Hartley at Rs. 18-8 ton arrive, but sellersat Rs. 18½ to Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomal. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	702½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	169
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,425
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	336	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,675 xd.
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,000	110	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	..	1,015
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,115
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,115
Great Eastern S.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,295
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	873	1,000	all	10 p.c.	1,100
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,085
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,030
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	950
Madras Spinning	900	1,250	all	Nil	1,165
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,270 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,270
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
N. rrey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	403
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	800
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soudersdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925
Do do. 1 Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	3,048	2,000	a'l		25	1,000
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..		100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.		490
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.		220

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 14th October, 1876. Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,01,652	0	0
Merchandize.....	2,05,679	0	0
Telegraph.....	1,215	0	0
Municipal Trains	490	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,10,036	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles..... Total Rs.....	3,07,070	3	2
Increase	1,02,965	12	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque ROYAL DIADEM, 474 tons, Captain W. C. Dennis, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and seventeen deck passengers.

THE s.s. TEREDO, 223 tons, Captain L. C. Goldsmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes Co.

THE s.s. PROPONTIS, 1,416 tons, Captain J. Alexander, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool (September 22nd), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Woolcott, as passengers, and general cargo,

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MALWA, 1,776 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Venice &c., brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—1,124 packages piece goods, 173 bales twist, 2 cases umbrellas, 16 packages paint, 5 packages perfumery, 155 packages sundries, 2 packages wine, 3 cases gold thread, 2 cases Cologne, 1 package gold ware, 13 packages beads, 2 cases velvet, 8 cases saffron, 1,200 bags pumice, 14 boxes specie, 677 boxes silver, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Propontis (s)	Al-Xander ...	Liverpool, Sept 22.
20	Teredo (s).....	Goldsmid ...	London, Apr 22.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Umballa (s).....	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Royal Diadem Dennis, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Malwa, to China, &c.
Steamer Viegoria, to K. Co st and Kur.achee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
16 Teheran(s)..... Johnson..... Southampton, Sept 7.
Fuzel Currim ..... Nacoda ..... Muscat, Sept 4.
Nussur Mujeet ... Nacoda ..... Jedda, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
16 City of Carthare(s). ....
Burmese (s)... ....
Madras (s) ....
Budheer (s) ....
Alpine ....

PASSENGERS.

PER TEHERAN.—From Southampton—Sub-Lieutenant Standen, Mr and Mrs H G Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr W A Byrne, Mr and Mrs O Miller, Miss Braithwayte, Mr H Matheson, Miss B Wetherall, Miss E Kirkpatrick, Mrs Burke, infant and child, Mr F Jacobourez, Mr and Mrs Dozey, child, daughter and son, Mr Cohen. From Aden—Major Daunt. From Galle.—Mr and Mrs O'Kinealy, Mr Soutter, Doctor Arthur, Mr Thornton, Mr W T Curthope, Mrs Maclaren and infant, Mr Lynch, Mr Watson, Mr Walsh, Mr Downs. From Ghmelg.—Mr W G Horrocks. From Madras—Mr A P McDonald, Mr Fawcett, Mr H Schmid, Mr Morris and servant. Capt F Galloway, Mrs F Galloway and infant, European female servant Col Balfour and native male servant, Mr O Lash, Lieut, Beaver, Mr L S Morris.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
18 D. of Sutherland(s). ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—200 barrels copperas, Tezpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Virginia Schillizzi s—200 casks cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co
Atholl s—10 cases moselle, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 45 barrels nails, Amirudin Fazulally; 6 cases iron safes, Ebrum Noordin and Co; 4 cases silvered glass, Amirudin Fazulally; 1 hogshead geneva, Rogers and Co; 56 cases oilmanstore, 12 cases orange bitt rs, 23 cases portwine, 6 cases bacon, and 6 cases cheese, Bomonjee Manockjee Punthuckey.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—15 cases ginger wine, and 15 cases whiskey, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 15 cases rum, 10 cases whiskey, and 26 cases ginger wine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—15 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Casseis and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 153 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow; 19 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund.
Zerbino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Trentham Hall s—83 bales cotton, Thackersee Dewjee; 73 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 55 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurrydass.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—8 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Kumerally Jewajee; 4 bales ice, R. I. Southern and Co; 33 cases chundroos, Hurjeebhoy Jumull; 6 cases shawls, Mahomedbhoy Ahmedbut; 3 cases shawls, Moosurdimull Jankidass; 4 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder; 5 cases shawls, Astoolgee Hubjoola; 12 cases shawls, Sewnathroy Panalall; 10 cases shawls, Purmeshwurdass Jugnath; 39 packages cloves, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 17 cwts cardamoms, Runchordass Pureetum; 14 cases shawls, Jasarcmull Duleechroy; 13 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 9 cases shawls Moridhur Monlall; 13 cases mother o' pearl shells, and 34 cwts T shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 17 cases chundroos, Dhrumsey Veljee; 28 cases chundroos and 25 packages I. rubbers, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy; 4 cases shawls, Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—370 bundles ging-lly seed and 1,200 bundles and 2,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Thibet s, 5 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s, 30 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, 25 bales skins, and 300 bales jute, P. and O. Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

City of Boston—137 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 8 bales cotton, Young and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·912
Temperature of the Air.....	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·6
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	70·2
General Direction of wind...NE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Blowers, Lieut Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from —.

OCTOBER 19.

Manderson, Major, Bengal R H A, from leave, from England.
Sampson, Capt, Bengal 9th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Boyd, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gordon, Major, Bengal 63rd Foot, from leave, from England.
Swinton, Major, Bengal R E, from sick leave, from England.
Walsh, Surg Major, Bengal 9th Regt, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Wace, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Cumming, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, to join, from England.

OCTOBER 20.

Roberts, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, to rejoin, from Mount Aboo.
Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Dyke, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Adj Gl for Musketry, on duty, from Aboo.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

Hunter, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Swinton, Major, Bengal R E, to rejoin, to Punjab.
Wace, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jhelum (Punjab).
Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, October 17.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to the Notification in the "Fort St George Gazette" dated the 4th April last, the Govr in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Govr of Fort St George will assemble at Fort St George on and after the 24th Oct 1876.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secy and the Secretaries to Govt in the Revenue, Military, and P W Depts, which cannot reach Ootacamund on or before the 17th Oct 1876, should be sent to Fort St George.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of state for India to return to duty:—

Mr J B Jones, Covenanted, p rmitted to return within the period of his leave.

Mr W S Hariogton, Uncovenanted, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Madras, permitted to return within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Charles Chase Morris, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Supt of Police, Jeypore, during the absence of Capt C E Limond on leave or until further orders.

Mr Samuel R Dawes, Subordinate Judge of Bellary, to be Subordinate Judge of Cochin, in succession to Mr J D'Silva, transferred on Pension List.

Under Sec 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr J R Daniel, Actg Coll and Mag of the Chingleput Dist, is directed to take up the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Revd the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev C Smith, R A Chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months, from the 30th inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Sec 12, Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H E Sullivan, Madras Civil Service, to be a Trustee of St George's Cathedral, vice Col J W Ridsout.

Maj A Clay, Offg Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at St Thomas Mount, vice Lt Col J E Hopton.

Lt Col J G Hodgson, Comdt of the 38th Regt N I, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Palaveram, vice Col W Jones.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept:—
Off r Conductor Michael Stephenson to be Conductor; Sub Conductor John McManus to be Offg Conductor, and Store Serjt M Crimmins to be Offg Sub Conductor, from the 1st Oct 1876, vice Costello, transferred to the Supernumerary List.
Offg Depy Asst Comsy John Harvey to be Depy Asst Comsy, and Offg Conductor William Cooke to be Conductor, from the 16th Oct 1876, vice Burke, pensioned.
Conductor John Wolfe to be Offg Depy Asst Comsy; Sub Conductor George Greenhill to be Offg Conductor, and Serjt Maj G Dempster to be Offg Sub Conductor, from the 16th Oct 1876, vice Harvey, promoted.

MR. A. MENIST'S

Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.

MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.

MENIST'S

New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.

A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.

During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MR. E. M. WALTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSON—WASHINGTON—October 18th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, assisted by the Rev. D.C. Boyd, P. Pearson, to Jane E. Washington, both of Bombay.

DEATH.

OAKELEY—October 10th, at Camp Deesa, Arthur H. Oakeley, Lieutenant 83rd Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

THE European telegrams which we publish this morning are the most reassuring in their tone that have reached India since the recommencement of hostilities between the Turks and the insurgents. Judging by the action of the English Government, there seems to be no immediate prospect of a European war in which England will unite. Had there been any, we may be convinced that it never would have been decided to have no autumn session of Parliament. Such a session would have betrayed the fact that the Secretary of State has in his possession information leading him and his colleagues to believe that it was absolutely necessary for the representatives of the nation to be at their posts in order to decide the policy of England at any moment Eastern affairs might come to a crisis. It is difficult to believe the rumours about an alliance between Germany, Russia, and Austria, because the interests of two of these nationalities (the Austrian and the Russian) are diametrically opposed; but should they turn out to be true, then affairs have entered upon a new phase, and the caution which the leading organs of public opinion are now urging upon Government will be fully required. There may perhaps be gathered from the telegrams an impression that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have determined upon England's policy being "trimming" and leaving Turkey to her fate; but we feel sure that though they may be willing to see Turkey defeated by the Slav and Russian hordes that are now pouring on to her soil, they will not consent to see any force but that of England's or Turkey's occupying Constantinople.

THOUGH a Bishop may be supposed to be a kind of ecclesiastical vessel for pouring oil on troubled waters, it is singular how much mischief prelates occasionally succeed in accomplishing. Doubtless the reason is that although a Bishop may believe himself to be a divinely nominated guide to mankind in the paths of righteousness, toleration, and charity, he is after all a man, with a man's mind and inclinations and weaknesses; and this means of course that his actions may be swayed by paltry prejudices, the unwise zeal born of young blood, the pride of ecclesiasticism, the ignorance of inexperience, or a rank spirit of intolerance differing only in degree from the spirit which inspired the priests of the Inquisition to wield the torch of death in the dramas of the *Auto da fé*. It shows the mysteriousness of worldly affairs that your Bishop, though he may create a vast deal of mischief among people who have prejudices just like himself but who would jog along very comfortably on their own way to a better world if they were just let alone, can always sooth his conscience with the reflection that he is doing his duty, and he can sometimes similarly persuade a great many more people by quoting to them meek and appropriate texts of Scripture. We wonder what could not be justified by the Koran, the Vedas, or any other of the sacred works of the East, if an ingenious mind set itself to discover a justification for any particular action. Even the devil has been known, says venerable tradition, to quote Scripture with great effect in order to suit his own purpose. Perhaps, therefore, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that for all such trifles as schisms in congregations, embittered and unchristian feelings, and the opportune raillery of persons who, by the exercise of that power of reasoning which something or other has presented them with, have convinced themselves entirely to their satisfaction that Christianity is a divided and decaying creed, Bishops and other guides of the benighted multitude should smile placidly and contentedly as they lay their hands upon their hearts and a suitable scriptural text simultaneously. It is quite obvious that he would be a very poor Bishop indeed who could not contrive to raise strife in his circle and at the same time soothe himself and his friends with the rehearsal of a pious phylactery.

In India and Ceylon we have recently had two young Bishops imported, and each in his own sphere has contrived within a very short time to raise a furious flame of discontent among a considerable portion of his flocks. The Bishop of Ceylon, Dr. Coplestone, has been, up to the present, much more successful than the Bishop of Bombay as a fire raiser; for if we may judge by information received from Ceylon, the English Church there is threatened with a misfortune similar, though on a minor scale, to the great Disruption which split up the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, and founded what has since been pointed to with pride as the Free Church by the Scottish champions of toleration and conscientious liberty. The story of Dr. Coplestone's interference with the missionaries in Ceylon is well known, and we fancy there can be very little doubt that he would have been wiser if he had permitted the humble offshoots of his community to go on worshipping in the way to which they have been accustomed for many years. Nothing would do the prelatical Quixote but he must suddenly deprive a large number of people from receiving the consolations of Christianity to which they had been accustomed. Of course he could justify his conduct, which temporarily turned in wonderment the eyes of the heathen upon him and the Church he represented, by quotations from Scripture and the comforting reflection that it was one of his highest and noblest duties to assert the authority of the Church and crush out with an unrelenting hand even the smallest spark of unorthodox non-conformity. He demanded to have complete control over the missionaries of the Church Mission Society and over their catechists and congregations. He was opposed by all those who had thitherto found themselves able to progress in Christianity quite as well without the interference of a Bishop as with him. Like all quarrels which arise upon a question of interference with the liberty of conscience, the dispute became embittered by the most determined spirit of hostility to what was called the tyranny of Dr. Coplestone. The Bishop, however, still feeling that he was acting for the honour and glory of the Church of England, and doubtless being moved, though perhaps unconsciously, with the determination that he would not have his word and will gainsayed by mere subordinates (in which feeling, of course, there were pride and a lack of the charity frequently commended from the pulpit unto sinners), deprived the poor Church Missionaries of their licences; whereupon all mission labour became suspended in the island, wrath against the arbitrary constitution of the Church of England was roused in many a peaceful breast, and where there should have been "peace, peace," there were other things not nearly so admirable. And for what ends had all this feeling been aroused? Merely, that the hot-blooded young Bishop of Ceylon might have his own way and that incidentally the Church of England might not only assert its claims over the consciences of Christian men and women but prove its power to control the servants of the Church Missionary Society. These appear to us to be rather paltry ends, considering the cost of hate, uncharitableness, malice, and feelings generally antagonistic to the tenets of Christianity, at which alone they could be purchased. Yet Dr. Coplestone can view the mischief he has done with calmness by applying the flattering unction to his soul that he has merely done his duty to his country and his Church. Therefore it is that when the other day he was visited by a deputation of sympathisers he spoke as if he were an injured man instead of the creator of schisms in a thitherto quiet and happy religious community. "You are right," said he, "that it is for unity I am "contending." We wonder if in the whole course of ecclesiastical history Dr. Coplestone could lay his finger upon an instance where a people's, or a portion of a people's, religious opinions were ever successfully *crushed* into assimilation with other people's opinions on similar subjects by prelatical steam-hammering. Is not that peculiar thing known as conscientious liberty exceedingly like water, which will be smooth and placid as long as it is left alone, but which nevertheless will burst through the pores of iron rather than be compressed by force? And what is the result of the Bishop's soothing plea that he has all along been working for unity? Why, the old old story in cases where it has been attempted to bring about "union" in the manner pursued by His Lordship. Instead of the recalcitrant missionaries and their congregations consenting to be compressed into a state of union and brotherly love by the arbitrary exercise of power by the Bishop, the inhabitants of Ceylon are now agitating for the disestablishment of the Church. A Tamil, Sir Mootoo Comaraswamy, has moved in the Ceylon Legislature that all State subsidies to religion in the island should be discontinued, and according to the interesting telegram published yesterday by our contemporary, and confirmed by our own telegram this morning, this important motion—important, we mean, as sooner or later affecting all India—was rejected by a majority of only four. Sir Mootoo contended that it was unfair that the Bishop and Chaplains of Ceylon should be allowed Rs. 1,40,000, while other denominations receive only Rs. 14,000. There is a great discrepancy here, and it is of a kind which is certain to rouse popular feeling against it. For our own part, we should be sorry to see the English Church disestablished anywhere in India or Ceylon; but the matter will now excite attention and discussion, and we presume that we have only Dr. Coplestone's Procrustean efforts to unite dissimilar religious bodies to thank for the raising of a very disagreeable question as well as a large amount of feeling against the Church of England.

After the turn taken by events in Ceylon, the recent action of the Bishop of Bombay in regard to the mission services at Mazagon must be viewed with regret by all lovers of Christianity and the Church of England. Here we have had an arbitrary interference with the religious liberty of certain people similar to that which has raised the storm in Ceylon. Last Sunday saw the termination of a series of weekly meetings which the Rev. Mr. Deimler has been holding during the past ten months for the benefit of those members of the Church of England who could not stomach the practices of the Cowley Fathers. The young Bishop, who saw the most terrible evils in the Bulgarian atrocities, thinks nothing apparently of depriving a little band of Christians in Bombay of all religious food except such objectionable stuff as he can thrust down their throats with the aid of the Cowley Fathers. Hence his injudicious and intolerant determination that if the Mazagon dissentients will not worship wherever he wishes them to worship, and listen to such priests as he chooses them to listen to, they shall have no public worship whatever. The story of the Mazugon schism is simple. When the Cowley Fathers went to St. Peter's Church in Mazagon, a number of people, numbering from sixty to to ninety, found that they could not conscientiously approve of the method of worship conducted by Fathers Page and Rivington. They requested the Fathers to discontinue these practices, but, as apparently these practices are so many keys to heaven specially invested in the Cowley Fathers and other religious gentlemen of their way of thinking and acting, no attention was paid to the request. They next appealed to the Archdeacon of Bombay, who was then the highest ecclesiastical authority in the island, as he was acting for the late Bishop Douglas, and he decided that several of the practices pursued by the Cowley Fathers were illegal and should be discontinued. But, just as celebrated lawyers have been known to become confused and speechless if the button were cut off which they were accustomed to twirl in Court before the Judges, so the Cowley Fathers resolved to stick to the things which gave them power and notoriety, no matter at what cost of conscientious dissatisfaction in the congregation of St. Peter's. The following are some of the buttons which the Cowley Fathers persist in twirling in the face of their Creator, and which are dearer to them than the adherence of scores of simple-minded followers of the Church of England who do not understand these things:—

1. Wafers (use of) instead of bread.
2. Wine mixed with water.
3. Adoration of the Sacrament.
4. Elevation of the sacramental species.
5. Prostration after receiving the Communion
6. Processional Cross.
7. Bowing to the Cross.
8. The services of an acolyte or lay server.
9. Lighted candles.
10. Confession and the Confessional.
11. The doctrine of the Real Presence.
12. A sacrificing priest.

It was, we think, quite natural that many people should object to these things. Better judges than they are of ecclesiastical propriety had decided many of these practices to be illegal. The substitution of wafers for bread and the mixing of water and wine were declared to be illegal by the Purchas judgment; and various authorities have laid it down that the "processional cross," "bowing to the cross," and the services of an acolyte are also illegal. When to these things are added the Romish practices of the confessional it is no wonder that the dissentients resolved to quit St. Peter's and have a house of worship of their own. Rather than see the flock scattered which the Cowley Fathers had driven away, the Rev. Mr. Deimler, at the request of the dissentients, undertook to lead worship weekly in a small house at Mazagon. The quiet worshipping of these people has now been rudely terminated by the Bishop of Bombay, who has ordered Mr. Deimler, with all the sharp arrogance of a young prelatical *parvenu*, to hold no more weekly services, but to mind his own work as a missionary. Mr. Deimler has protested in vain, and his little congregation have expressed their sympathy with him; and there at present the matter stands. In order that the congregation of the Cowley Fathers may be swollen, that the paramount power of the Bishop of Bombay may be asserted over poor missionaries who are struggling in their own way to help on Christianity in India, a small congregation of Christians have been summarily deprived by another Christian of such religious consolations as they could receive weekly from a pastor whose services chimed in more harmoniously with their consciences than the gaudy performances of the Cowley Fathers! It is nothing to my Lord Bishop of Bombay that his action may drive a number of people to secede altogether from the Church of England, that their immortal souls might be in danger of perishing from the want of the religious sustenance he has snatched from them, or that at the least the Christian feelings of a small religious community may be supplanted by intensified feelings of disgust at English Church prelatical autocracy and the thinly disguised mummeries of the Church of Rome to which he has indirectly given his sanction and approval—no; these are but trifles, compared with the satisfaction of letting the small ecclesiastical community of Bombay know that a Bishop is a personage who must be obeyed no matter at what cost to the general cause of Christianity. His Lordship and the Bishop of Ceylon are, we believe, by their actions, simply furnishing the enemies of Christianity in India, and particularly of the Church of England, with weapons of attack; and when we read of the arbitrary proceedings they have permitted themselves to take in the name of legality and duty, we cannot help hearing a voice thundering down the long vista of eighteen centuries, "Saul, Saul, why, persecutest thou me!"

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE information which comes in daily from all parts of the districts in this Presidency which are suffering from famine, points to the severity of the pressure already on the people and of the very bad prospects before them in the immediate future. A correspondent writing from Nassick on Thursday last says:—"I am sorry to say that we are having bajree, the lowest kind of grain, now sold at eight to nine seers for the rupee; famine prices are *fast* spreading in this district, and it behoves Government to come to the rescue. Mr. Elliot has opened some relief works, which though not large, are much needed in such places as Kulldun, Yeola and Sinnar talookas. The whole of the district is in a very sad and gloomy condition. Some of the sowcars are pressing for payment of their debts while others are buying up all the grain they can find. Though the very able Superintendent of Police, Captain W. H. Wilson, is doing his best to keep down offences, the police have really very hard work before them, for to obtain food many crimes and offences are committed. I have known cases of several poor men being brought up for

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

KHELAT.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH OCT.

One of the Khan of Khelat's sons has died of cholera, which still hangs about.

SONEPORE RACES.

Sonepore Races have been postponed till 16th November.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COLOMBO, 20TH OCT.

After two days' debate in the Legislative Council, the motion proposed by Sir Mootoo Comaraswamy for discontinuing payment from the revenue for the support of the Ecclesiastical Establishment was defeated, the numbers being 10 to 6. The Governor, Sir C. Layard, and the four mercantile members supported; the Queen's Advocate, the Colonial Secretary, the six official and two mercantile members opposed the motion. A memorial to the Queen on the subject was proposed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREAT POWERS.

LONDON, 19TH OCT.; EVENING.

The Great Powers are supporting the proposal of Russia for a six weeks' armistice, it being identical with the proposition made by England. There was a calmer feeling to-day, and the stock markets are slightly recovering. Financial advices from the Continental Bourses are also more satisfactory.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, 20TH OCT.

At the special Cabinet Council held yesterday it was decided that there should be no ultimatum or any contingent declaration of war. There is to be no autumn session of Parliament, and there was nothing resolved upon that could justify any fears of a British participation in a war. The policy decided upon by Government is one of neutrality with due regard to the protection of English interests.

THE THREE EMPIRES.

Reports of an alliance between the three Empires of Russia, Austria and Germany are reaffirmed, but the general situation becomes more pacific notwithstanding.

THE NEGOCIATIONS AT LIVADIA.

Lord Loftus is about to proceed to Livadia in order to facilitate negociations between England and Russia.

LONDON, 19TH OCT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India .....1s. 8 3/16d. to 1s. 8¼d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85

4½ per cent. do. 85

5½ per cent. do. 86⅛

Bar Silver..... 52⅝.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 94⅛.

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 103¾.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....£18,750,000....Dec. £637,500

Bills Discounted....£16,125,000....Inc. £125,000

Ballion .....£33,375,000 ...Dec. £750,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities..54⅜.

Departure.—Branksome Hall.

LINE REPORTS.—20TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian Line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

MOULMEIN, 20TH OCT., 11·41 A.M.

Fitzpatrick leaves for Penang at noon to-morrow.

GALLE, 20TH OCT., 7·20 A.M.

Steamer Poona from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—20TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 87, barometer 30·00.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 30·02.

MANGALORE, 8·40 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., thermometer 84, barometer 29·94.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 86.

MR. J. B. NORTON, formerly Advocate-General of Madras, has written to the *Home News* to contradict the report published by that paper, that he was again coming to India to superintend the judicial arrangements in Hyderabad.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of September 1876, amounted to 501 bales, weighing 1,96,336 lbs, or 306 candies and 496 lbs. of the value of Rs. 48,330.

* THE *Pioneer* says that nine medals have just been received by the Government of the N. W. Provinces from the Prince of Wales. They are for native celebrities; two of gold for the Maharaja of Benares and the Rajah of Rampore; the rest of silver, for less favoured chiefs.

THE report of the murder of the Bishop of Madagascar is contradicted. The *Mauritius Commercial Gazette* of September 14 says:—"A report was current here a few weeks ago to the effect that the Bishop of Madagascar, the Rev. Mr. Bachelor, and their attendants, have been murdered by the Sakalaves near Vohemar. We are glad to announce that letters from the capital of Madagascar, written by trustworthy persons, denounce the rumour as a pure fabrication."

THE *Times of India* states that having read the "missing links" in the Weld case it "fails to see that the judgment of the Madras Government is discredited." The same journal backed up Lord Lytton in the Fuller case. Our contemporary should, the *Madras Mail* thinks, coincidently with the proclamation of the Queen's new title, change its name to that of the *Times of Native India*. It is now a-days, for reasons best known to itself, not in accord with the sentiments of Anglo-India.

ON Thursday last we stated that the Superintendent of the Survey Department had been obliged to make way for some one else, pending certain enquiries into the affairs of that Department. We were premature in the statement as no change has been made. Colonel Thuillier who has held his appointment since March 1861, still retains it. The change that has been made is in the appointment of the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, a branch of the Survey Department.

IN reference to the loss of the Cawdor Castle, the *Statesman* of Wednesday last writes:—"The inquiry into the loss of the Cawdor Castle takes place this morning. We attach great importance to this trial. The regular Calcutta steamers of the P. & O., the City and the Ducal Lines, have pilots specially retained, we believe, for bringing them up the river and taking them down. Steamers casually visiting the port depend upon the rank and file of the service. Mr. Symonds bears, we hear, a high character for ability and competency in his profession, and much curiosity is felt as to the cause of the disaster according to his own apprehension."

THE most extraordinary preparations are being made in Madras for the furnishing of the Duke of Buckingham's camp at Delhi. The *Mail* tells us that stoves are being cast for the tents, and gilt lamp-posts to surround his Grace's pavilion are in active progress. The striking coat of arms of his Grace is being carved on an enormous scale, and duly coloured and gilt. And a large quantity of canvas is being prepared for repairs, as anything like a hole or a rent will be promptly followed by the removal of the whole piece of cloth that is defective. Carpets, and other paraphernalia are being worked up; and no expenditure of (public) money is being spared.

Indian Public Opinion learns that the 3 grass-cutters of the 12th Bengal Lancers stationed at Fort Mackeson, who were kidnapped about the close of August last by the Pass Afreedees whilst they were loitering near a shrine in the Kundul village after their day's work, have effected their escape from the custody of their captors. One lost his way and entered the tract of country occupied by the Guddia Kheyls; he was seized by the tribes men and after detention of a day, nothing having been found on his person, was released on the condition that he should return with Rs. 20 as his ransom money. Of course he did not return. They say they were kindly treated by the Afreedees during their custody, were well fed, and that their only loss were a few pieces of clothing and their blankets.

THE Earl of Derby, replying to the representatives of the different Protestant societies who waited upon him on the 28th September respecting the persecution of Protestants in Spain, said that, notwithstanding the clerical reaction which had occurred in Spain, the new Constitution, in its eleventh article, conceded a larger portion of religious freedom than had previously existed in that country. The article was about as vague and elastic an enactment as could be conceived, and it would be very desirable to have the decision of a Spanish tribunal with regard to its real meaning; but he thought it might be found that in many cases the zeal or fanaticism of local officials had made them go very far beyond what would be approved by their superiors. The Government had not been idle in this matter and they would strive to obtain a liberal interpretation of the new law. He promised that due inquiry should be made into any cases of hardship that were laid before him.

THE *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following letter from its correspondent on the Gold Coast, dated August 31:—

There is not much to report as to any change in the position with Dahomey beyond that Commodore Hewett has returned to Whydah from the Niger, where he has had some severe fighting. It appears as though he were going to allow the blockade to continue its tranquil course, and I do not suppose his long absence has made any difference in anything that has taken place. Some communication has been held with the prisoners in Wydah on account of the ground not being allowed to communicate with the French man-of-war. Even under the present outrages heaped upon the clerks in this establishment by King Grege, the word to them seems to be to remain as sweetly submissive to him as ever. The other two French houses, Chabas and Santiqua, have shown some spirit and are looked upon as enemies, and they can only communicate through Regis. One of the most important personages in the Kingdom has lately died, the King's mother. She has always exercised unbounded influence over her son and the affairs of the kingdom, and now that she is dead he wishes to do her proper honour, and has sent to the European houses for presents. Regis at once complied, but the others have had the spirit to reply that as he has chosen to treat them in the manner he has they will give nothing. Altogether there appears more reason than at first to hope that the King will not venture on any worse treatment of his prisoners than they have hitherto received. Meantime the death of the Queen-mother is causing plenty of blood to flow, and messengers are being constantly despatched to her spirit bearing the latest news. The trade of Lagos has begun to suffer considerably, as the influence of Dahomey and the uncertainty of events has to a great extent stopped produce coming down from the interior. The people, too, are puzzled as to what the great British Power is about. A blockade has been established, which in a usual way is looked upon as a tolerably demonstrative act of war. Yet it has been authoritatively made known that there will be no fighting. King Grege seizes all the Europeans and their servants, most of whom come from the Gold Coast Colony; but still the word is the same—On no account will there be any fighting; only a blockade and that only for a time. This has been made known, and news spreads here almost as by telegraph, and doubtless King Grege has heard it before many days were over, and will take himself comfortable accordingly, and as soon as he has the opportunity will make others pay for his losses. Verily King Grege may well consider himself the greatest potentate on earth.

DR. SLADE, the spiritualist medium, who has attained so much notoriety since the address of Professor Barrett to the Department of Anthropology at the recent meeting of the British Association, will shortly appear in a new character. Professor E. Ray Lankester, Professor of Zoology at Oxford, visited Slade a few days since, and becoming convinced that he was an impostor—in which belief Dr. Donkin, of Westminster Hospital, who accompanied Professor Lankester, coincided—has, we read in the *Overland Mail*, taken out a summons against Slade under the Vagrant Act. This statute (the 5th George IV., cap. 83), passed in 1824, enacts by section 4, that "every person pretending or professing to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry, otherwise, to deceive or impose on any of Her Majesty's subjects," shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and "any justice of the peace may convict, by evidence on oath of one or more credible witness," and sentence to imprisonment in the House of Correction for any period not exceeding three months. If convicted, the prisoner has a right of appeal under the Act to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The summons against Dr. Slade is made returnable at Bow Street Police-court on Oct. 2. A second summons was also issued against Dr. Slade and Mr. Simmons, his agent, for conspiracy to defraud. The case against the defendants will be conducted by Mr. George Lewis, who returns specially to town from the continent for the purpose; and amongst the names which appear on the summons as persons alleged to have been defrauded are those of Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S.; Mr. T. J. Allman, the publisher; Mr. Henry Sidgwick and Mr. Edmund Gurney, both of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Mr. Richard Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*. A meeting of the leading spiritualists has been called with a view to organise a committee and procure funds to obtain counsel to defend Dr. Slade.

THE TOOLSEE RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On my return yesterday from abroad, I found newspapers from Bombay, in which reference is made to my memorandum on the subject of the danger of constructing the Toolsee reservoir with only an earthen dam between it and Vehar, and the Town Council seem to think that as the embankment is only 20 or less feet in height that therefore there is no danger. Allow me to observe that when engaged in constructing one of the Staffordshire canals I found that embankments of six feet in height frequently burst, and provision is always made in constructing canals for such a contingency. I enclose an extract from to-day's *Times* which shows that shallow embankments do burst as well as high ones. Here it is:—

THE ROCHDALE CANAL.—Traffic on the Rochdale Canal was interrupted yesterday morning by the bursting of a bank at Middleton Junction, opposite Grimshaw-lane Mill. The torrent of water flooded the mill and the adjoining land, doing a great deal of damage to neighbouring factories and other buildings. The mischief was lessened by a brook carrying off much of the water to the river Irk. About 200 factory hands are thus thrown out of work. The bank gave way at 4 a.m., when few persons were about, and no loss of life is reported. Nearly two miles of the canal are running dry, but the canal engineers are constructing a dam. The source of weakness in the bank has not been ascertained.

The word "impossible" was used by me in my memorandum and has been construed in a manner I did not intend. The word "impossible" is not known in engineering except in connection with the word "money," and I think you will find that when you get at the rock all along the site of the dam between Toolsee and Vehar, you will find that it is a practical impossibility to construct the dam in masonry, as the same money would make a dam at Kennery to hold twice the amount of water.

Dr. Blaney and Mr. Pedder incline to constitute themselves authorities in engineering details. I would warn both of them that nothing can be more dangerous. Such works as this look simple until by failure you are practically made acquainted of their complicated character. I should not have troubled you with this letter if it had not been that for decency's sake I think the Town Council should return the 50 or odd guineas they got from a similar number of unfortunate engineers who were foolish enough to apply for the inspection of the casting of the water-pipes. After an agreement had been signed with Mr. Manning it seemed to me very like obtaining money on false pretences to invite people to pay a guinea for a form of application for a work which had already been disposed of. The men who would apply for this work are engineers who cannot well afford to lose the money.—Yours, &c.

RUSSEL AITKEN.

36, Great George Street, Westminster, S. W., 28th September.

P. S.—In the apologetic terms used by Mr. Pedder and Dr. Blaney for this Toolsee dam, I am strongly reminded of the maid who excused her mistake on the ground that "it (the result) was a very little one."

E. A.

WEST AND BUHLER'S DIGEST OF HINDOO LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am really glad that your correspondent "M." has at last come forward to suggest to the authorities the advisability of removing the above book from the tests prescribed for the High Court vakils' examination, or of publishing another edition of it; for how can the law students be expected to be able to provide themselves with the book which has been out of print for such a period as he informs us?

I think the suggestion of "M." is so fair and timely that it does not require any argument to move the learned Judge in the matter.

October 20. S. C. S.

A FREIGHT BROKER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the general custom with all agents of steamers and sailing vessels to settle the brokerage bills immediately after the departure of the vessel, but we are obliged to bring to the notice of the Superintendent of the P. and C. that it is the reverse in his office. Brokers' bills are seldom, if ever, paid before the 18th of the following month. This is a great hardship to those brokers who get a living from the P. and O. The agents of the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's Companies pay their bills the day after each steamer's departure. We feel sure that Captain Henry will see the justice of our complaint and order the payment on a fixed date of each month, say the 10th, this well suit one and all. To-day is the 20th, and the board for the usual notice for payments is not even put up.

FREIGHT BROKERS.

Elphinstone Circle, 20th Oct.

WHITE ANTS OR TERMITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am happy to return "A's" courtesy by answering his questions. A "flight" of flying ants, such as usually occurs at the setting in of the monsoon, consists of all the males and females of a new generation which has just emerged from the pupa state. For each male or female there are a hundred neuters, consisting of soldiers and workers, which having no wings, cannot take to the air. The wings are supplied to the males and females only for the purpose of a single flight, and they soon drop off. These males and females are devoured in thousands by beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects; but a few couples are seized and carried off by a party of workers, which convey them under-ground, confine them together in a cell, and recognize them as the King and Queen of a new colony, the workers themselves and a corresponding party of soldiers acknowledging their sovereignty and forming the nucleus of the future population.

Possibly several females are secured in a colony, but not allowed to breed unless some misfortune overtakes the first Queen elect: but this is a question most difficult to decide, as we have no means of watching what goes on in an ant-hill. One thing is certain—more than one Queen or breeding female is never found in the same colony. Lest me conclude by advising "A." to be cautious in experimenting for himself on an ant-hill, as every colony of termites is guarded by hundreds of soldiers armed in a manner that makes a bite from even one of them no trifling matter. The white ants that infest our houses are all workers. The soldiers do nothing but defend the ant-hill. B. A.

Bombay, 20th Oct.

OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading article of this morning's issue has attracted my attention anent Indian domestic servants. I have been, for the last two years, endeavouring to bring forward a scheme whereby to relieve the Bombay public from the annoyance and imposition of our domestic servants, which is no trifling matter, and the only effective way by which that object can be achieved is to secure some influential member of Government to bring the matter forward in the Legislative Council; without such aid it is absolutely useless to attempt it. The scheme which I suggest is a *Registry Office* on a sound and secure footing which would make it compulsory on every household servant to have himself or herself registered.

The particulars connected with the scheme are too copious to be mentioned here in detail, but taking the present instance of the ayah's demanding her salary, the Registry Office would have had an agreement in proper form drawn up between mistress and servant, and the case in question would have been put down as a black mark against the ayah in the books of the Registry Office, and it would be a just punishment to her if she found any difficulty in again obtaining service with any lady, on as favourable terms as she may have hitherto had; whereas now, she is at liberty to play the same game (with a little variation, perhaps, to secure a verdict in her favour) with Mrs. Jones, as she had done with Mrs. Brown; and the former lady, ignorant of course as to this being the same ayah she read about in the *Bombay Gazette*, the ayah's answer, if questioned, can easily be imagined "me never do such things, madame." I will cite another important case *in re* domestic servants in India. In a Portuguese journal called the *O'Patriota* for March or April 1872 you will also find an extract from the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* of the 31st August 1848, under the heading of "Shameless Robbery."

I should like to hear from any of your readers if the Registry Office under the superintendence of Mr. Knox, the Assistant Commissioner, Colonel Hankin, the Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Short, the Chief of the Neligherry Police, as mentioned in the *Times of India* of the 8th April, is established at Ooty or not. Another case of the freaks of our cooks is mentioned in the same paper.

Bombay, 19th October. AGENCY.

THE DESICCATING MACHINES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My absence from Bombay has prevented me noticing at an earlier date the discussion at the Town Council reported in your issue of last Saturday on the occasion of passing a sum of Rs. 15,030 being required for the purpose of experimenting with the new desiccating machines. I am not the only one of the public who is surprised to find that the Town Council has passed the expenditure of such a large sum devoted to a doubtful experiment without enquiring into the subject fully, and weighing the *pros* and *cons* of success. It is reported in your issue that after a feeble remonstration of a single member who was "shut up" immediately, the discussion dropped.

Is the city so rich that it can afford to throw Rs. 15,000 away as if they were so many pies, and should the responsibility of their position not stand higher in the estimation of our senators than the desire not to hurt the over-bearing pride and vanity of one of their members? That the discussion on the subject was dropped on no other account is evident, and it is a matter of surprise that Dr. Blaney's wise remark "that he wondered what the world would be without experiments" should have been considered sufficient argument to settle the question. How my kind *friends* would have crowed had I in my defence to their low abuse and scurrilous inventions nothing else to say than to quote the above phrase.

Some time ago I enquired of some one who ought to know all about it, how far the desiccating machine was successful. His answer was that *the thing* was a thorough humbug. The machine has been in Bombay for months past; we have heard no details about its working except that it is not satisfactory.

We heard a lot of swelling statements beforehand from the learned Doctor who fathered the idea, and to use the Doctor's own elegant phrase, we had plenty of fanciful rhodomontade. What we want now are a few facts. I would ask the members of the Town Council and of the Corporation to look up the interesting discussion which has taken place on this very subject in London—a discussion in which many eminent civil engineers and chemists took part and which is reported in the last volume of the minutes of proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers. At page 169 Dr. Voelker's speech is reported. He is at the head of his profession and an undoubted authority on the subject. Those who do not believe me may write to the London *Times* and enquire whether he has a diploma and whether he is prepared to produce it. God save me from my friends—from my enemies!—I will defend myself. Dr. Voelker states in the commencement of his speech that the *cheapest* way of disposing of night-soil and town refuse is to remove it as quickly as possible, undoctored and undiluted to the fields, precisely what your humble servant has been trying to impress upon the public of Bombay for some years past, and the arguments in favour of which are clearly defined in his pamphlet on "The utilization of the Bombay Night-soil," printed and published some years ago, where protest is made against carrying out the useless experiment Dr. Blaney proposed. Further on Dr Voelker says *that he knew of no process, nor did he believe that any existed by which the solid excreta could be profitably converted into portable manure.* Now, will the ratepayers in the face of this statement permit the squandering of public money, amounting to Rs. 15,000, without enquiring whether there is any probability of success.

Let a commission of independent and conscientious men be appointed to enquire into the matter and if there is the faintest possible chance of the desiccating machine paying its working expences, by all means let us try the experiment, doubtful though it may be, but if not, no consideration for the ill-suited vanity of a single man should stand in the way of condemning it and disposing of it for whatever it will fetch.

Quisutis nominis est errare nullius nisi dementis in errore perseverare. When Dr. Blaney proposed the purchase of the desiccating machines, he was confident to sell all the manure that could be made.

Some time ago I heard him making a remark to the effect that you could not sell a single ton of manure in this Presidency or out of it.

Does the learned Doctor change his opinions with the rising sun, or was the remark only the result of his habit of denouncing everybody else's opinions? If the learned Doctor believes in the success of these machines by all means let him show his patriotic and philanthropic intentions by permitting him to try the experiment at his own expense and at the expense of those who have persuaded him to introduce these useless and costly machines into Bombay contrary to the advice of those who had studied the question with a professional knowledge and well understood their merits.

Nequa sutor ultra crepidam, is it? Let the practitioner cure his patient and the miller grind his corn, for it is not given to woman-born man to combine within himself a doctor, a sanitary officer, a hydraulic engineer, a lecturer on employment for the middle classes, and last, not least, a manager of chemical works unless he has five heads and ten hands. But if there is such a man with one head and two hands, then let us fall down and worship him.—Yours, &c.

EUGENE C. SCHROTTKY,
Graduate of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy of the University of Giessen.

Kattywar, 18th Oct.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 14th October, was 58 feet 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 4 tenths.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Davidson, a European fireman of the steamship Propontis, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Balla Ramjee, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock while lame from a seared shoulder (second instance) was fined Rs. 4.—Bilia Ramjee, also a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock while lame from a tender foot and was fined Rs. 3.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Russool Zaman, and a Hindoo, named Govindrao Amritrao, were both committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial to the Court of Petty Sessions, with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 4, section 10 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation 21 of 1827.

A MISSION TO MADRAS.—A correspondent writes:—Bishop Gell, Acting Metropolitan, has given the Revd. Father Luke Rivington licence to preach a mission in the Diocese of Madras during the year 1877, and has sent him a special invitation to preach a course of sermons at the Madras Cathedral during the approaching advent.

NASSICK.—The Acting Collector of Nassick, Mr. G. Elliot, who will soon be leaving for Colaba, has been entertained by the native gentry on three different occasions lately, and on each occasion, we learn, the attendance was large, all the Europeans in the station being also present. Mr. Elliot has shown great energy and ability and, like the gentleman for whom he is acting, has spared neither time nor pains for the benefit of the district.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Arthur Barrett, Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, who had gone home on twenty months' furlough, returned to Bombay by the last mail. It is stated that he will be offered the head mastership of the Ahmedabad High School, which if he declines, he will revert to his former appointment, and Mr. N. Oliver who acts for him as Vice-Principal will go to Kurrachee as head master of the Kurrachee High School.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a noted character, named Bewa Poosoo, who has been forty-two times previously convicted on charges of stealing, gaming, and having in his possession stolen property, &c., was again convicted by Mr Nana Morojee of having in his possession a quantity of cotton reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice Pinhey sat in chambers at the High Court yesterday for the disposal of emergent business only. In the case of Callidas Culliandas *vs.* Jeitha Bhoga, Mr. Macfarlane for the plaintiff moved absolute a summons which had been issued, calling on Colonel Fuller to show cause why Rs. 908, now in his hands and belonging to the defendant, which had been attached by plaintiff in execution of a decree, should not be brought into Court. Mr. Cleveland, for Colonel Fuller, stated that the Colonel was willing to pay the money to such person as the Court may direct; and asked for costs. The summons was made absolute: plaintiff to pay Colonel Fuller's costs.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN AUGUST LAST.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Thursday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the circumstances connected with the death of Dayee, girl, who was brutally assaulted on the 19th August last by a Hindoo, named Marrotee Wittoo, at her hut near the hay stacks at Byculla, in order to get possession of her ornaments which she then had on her person, the unfortunate girl having expired at the above hospital on the evening of the 12th instant from the effects of the wounds inflicted on her with a knife and sickle. The Coroner after taking the evidence of Dr. Knapp, the Surgeon of the hospital, whose treatment deceased was under up to the time of her death, also that of Mr. Inspector Brewin, who is in charge of the case, and also the evidence of a native police constable, who removed the girl from her hut to the hospital, and two native female witnesses, who went to the assistance of the deceased on hearing her screams, further adjourned the inquest to the 31st instant.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND THE FAMINE.—Our City Municipality has sent several agents to purchase grain to the value of Rs. 50,000 in order to meet the wants of the impending famine, and to sell the corn at common reduced rates to the poor. This will, we have no doubt, bring down the present high price of grain, as the Bunias seeing the scarcity raised the value of grain, though they have enough stock for three years. We hope the Municipality of Bombay and of other places will not on this occasion hesitate in relieving the great wants of the inhabitants of the Southern Mahratta Country.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 20.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.—Our Revenue Commissioner Mr. W. Havelock, with Colonel Finch, returned to Poona yesterday morning from Barsi, one of the impending famine districts of Sholapore, where they found the people in great distress, we are told. How far it is to be believed, we are informed that the poor people are actually dying from starvation. Mr. Havelock has started several relief works. Famine is the outcry, prevalent both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies; every hour we receive letters and rumours of threatened loots. Meetings are every day held, and subscription lists are being sent round. We apprehend that matters are coming to such a crisis, as that the officers in authority here, and at such other parts of the country where a drought is expected, will experience some difficulty to what particular locality they should afford relief.—*Id.*

NEITHER A CHRISTIAN NOR A GENTLEMAN.—The *Bombay Guardian*, a so-called "religious" paper, is responsible for the following indecent pleasantry:—"The *Poona Observer* gives us the account of five gods who, since Saturday last, have been immersed in water by the Poona Brahmins. Actions speak louder than words. Rain is wanted, and milder measures having failed, recourse has been had to this strong measure. We fail to see, however, by what process of ratiocination the said 'gods' will reach the conclusion that rain is wanted. One would think that they would be more likely to conclude that a deluge had come, and unanimously to decide that the people of the Deccan had been too liberally supplied with water. We would suggest putting them at the bottom of a dry well." The man who finds it in his heart to mock at starving natives, who, according to their lights, seek to arouse the attention of the objects of their worship to their pitiable condition, may style himself "religious," but is not entitled to call himself a Christian, or a gentleman.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NEW BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

A MEETING of the members of the New Bombay Athletic Club was held on Thursday evening at the Esplanade Hotel, for the purpose of adopting rules and transacting other business connected with the formation of the Club. The Secretary (Mr. E. Buckland) reported that he had had an interview with Mr. Stevens, the Secretary of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, and there was every probability that the Club would be able to obtain a suitable piece of ground. A code of rules that had been framed by the Committee was adopted for the management of the Club. The amount of the entrance fee to be paid by members was altered from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and the monthly subscription was fixed at Rs. 3. It is intended to at once purchase the kit necessary for cricket, lawn tennis, quoits, &c., and to rent a tent to form a temporary structure until the funds will permit of a substantial permanent pavilion being built. Active proceedings, it is expected, will be commenced on the 1st of November. Over fifty gentlemen have intimated their intention to become members, and the majority, we believe, have already paid their entrance subscription.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an unequalled application, which *is used with unfailing success* in many thousands of cases. It contains no narcotic for anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents: TARAMUKH AND CO., Bombay.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND MEETING.

A MEETING of subscribers to a fund raised in Bombay for the relief of the sufferers from the impending famine in the Deccan was held on Thursday evening at Mazagon Castle. About fifty gentlemen, leading members of the native community, were present, and Dr. T. Blaney was the only European gentleman present. Amongst the native gentlemen were observed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Morarjee Gocouldas, Budroodin Tyabjee, Cumroodeen Sulliman, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkur, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Shantaram Narayen, Varjeewundass Mahdowdass, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, and others. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy being called to the chair, the proceedings commenced in the Gujerate language.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass said—Upon hearing of the distress felt in the Southern Mahratta Country, and especially at Sholapore, he at once communicated with the Collector of Sholapore, Mr. Grant, whose reply he handed in.

The following letter was here interpreted by the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee to the meeting:—

DEAR SIR,—I did not receive your letter of 9th instant, from Mr. Verchund until this evening. I was absent from Sholapore when he called at my office with it the day before yesterday. I am extremely obliged to you for your kind offer of assistance, and as you have called upon me for suggestions as to the manner in which relief can best be afforded to the people of this district, I have much pleasure in responding to your call. There can be no doubt that thousands of people throughout the district are at the present time in great distress in consequence of the difficulty of having food and that thousands more are in extreme poverty and absolute want of food, their condition being such that without assistance many of them must perish from starvation. In order to assist both classes there are three courses open to us. The first is to provide employment in the form of relief works for those that are able to work and this the Government are doing and will no doubt continue to do. The next is to supply large quantities of grain from other parts of the Presidency where jowaree is plentiful and cheap for those that are in a condition to pay for it, and the last is to distribute in charity grain to those that are unable to work and to others maintenance from any other source. With regard to relief works every thing must of course be left with the Government. In the city of Sholapore especially and elsewhere there are numbers of persons at the present time that can afford to purchase grain for themselves and to subsist on their own means provided they can get grain at a moderate price, but the Marwaree and others who have possession of all the grain in the district are holding back and will not part with it except at such exorbitant rates that the people cannot afford to purchase it. To assist this class of persons I would suggest that a sum of money should be raised in Bombay as an advance on loan for the purchase of grain in the bazaars or elsewhere. All grain thus provided might be sold for ready money with which fresh supplies might be obtained from time to time as required, the cost of carriage being provided for in reckoning the sale price. The original amount would thus remain intact and be returned to the subscribers when no longer required. In order to provide for those that are entirely destitute I cannot suggest anything but a subscription for the purchase of grain for distribution in charity. At the present time I am causing jowaree to be sold at Sholapore by private arrangement at 8, 8½, or 8¾ seers for the rupee by importing parties from the districts and partly from Jubbulpore and Oomrawuttee. If I had not done so the price of grain would have risen to 5 or 6 seers per rupee or even higher as it did before we commenced operation. With the assistance you have so kindly offered and by taking immediate measures in the manner suggested, I believe we can continue to sell not less than 8¼ or 9 seers for some time longer.

The poorer classes in the district subsist entirely on jowaree and therefore I have not thought it necessary to refer to other kind of grain as the difficulty of procuring them. If you can provide an immediate supply of jowaree and forward it to Sholapore you will confer an inestimable benefit upon thousands, and I will undertake to distribute and also the recovering of the value of it including cost of carriage. The character of the wealthy natives of Bombay for munificent liberality is so well known that I have no doubt you will succeed in accomplishing the charitable task you have set yourself. You may rely upon it that whatever you accomplish will be highly appreciated and whatever assistance you can render to the present crisis will be invaluable. I have no doubt strongly upon the miserable condition of the unfortunate people as you are evidently alive to it, but I can state conscientiously that it is truly deplorable as it must be in the case of a numerous poor population of agriculturists living from hand to mouth as they do at all times, when a succession of indifferent seasons is followed as it has been in the present instance by the total failure of the entire crops.—Yours truly, J. W. GRANT.

Sholapore, 12th October.

Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass proceeded to say that the distress felt was very great indeed, and threatened to increase every day. Of the three courses described by Mr. Grant, the first course should be left, as suggested by the Collector, to the Government; and he thought the consideration of relief in the shape of a loan should also be left to Government, who have a large cash balance at command. The second course required the greatest assistance was that to whom grain should be distributed *gratis*, and who were utterly helpless physically through utter want of means to maintain themselves. Up to that morning Rs. 23,000 had been subscribed, and Mr. Gungadhurrao Yeshwunt, the grandson of the great and charitable banker of Baroda, Gopalrow Hurry, had come forward and liberally subscribed, through Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkur, the sum of Rs. 5,000, and now it was for them to consider how these funds should be most beneficially distributed, and what measures should be taken to alleviate and suppress, if possible, the distress that prevailed.

A desultory conversation then ensued, during which the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay wished to know whether the funds subscribed were to be confined to the relief of the sufferers in the Sholapore district. Mr. Morarjee said that the funds were intended for all the famine-stricken districts within the Bombay Presidency.

A Hindoo gentleman, who said he had arrived from the famine-stricken districts that day, expressed his views regarding the matter, and dilated upon the extreme distress that prevails in the Southern Mahratta Country, adding that unless immediate relief was sent there would be great loss of life, especially amongst the poorer classes.

Dr. Blaney said.—If the committee to be appointed are to have executive powers, I have nothing to say; otherwise I would desire to suggest that, instead of buying grain in the cheapest market for transmission to the famine districts, it should be bought in the famine districts. The effect of so buying will be to encourage imports. Every rupee of capital expended in this way will represent Rs. 10 in relieving the distress. The theory here explained is that, where there is a demand, there is sure to be a supply if money is available. In the famine districts the people want money; and having this they are sure to find grain, for if the trader cannot send gain, then neither can the executive committee.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Varjeevundass Mahdowdass, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, That it is desirable to raise a fund for the relief of the suffering poor in the Deccan and in Khandeish, who are afflicted by the famine of this year.

Proposed by Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, That the undermentioned gentlemen do form the general committee to obtain and collect subscriptions to the fund, and generally to attend to the management and disposal of the same, and that the said committee be empowered to add to their number, and to carry out the object of the said fund by a working committee to be hereafter chosen at this meeting or at a subsequent meeting; Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy; Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; Varjeevundass Mahdowdass; Kessowjee Naiki; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Dwarkadass Vussonjee; the Mahomed Ali Rogay; Messrs. [Manockjee Jamsetjee; Cumroodeen Sulliman; Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata; Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia; Allanee Nowrojee Sett; Jairaz Peerbhoy; Khimjee Jewa; Manucklall moonim of Gopalrao Myral; Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey; Ramjee Mahdowjee; Luckmidass Khimjee; Shantaram Narayen; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Harriwallabdass Culliandass; Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; Budroodin Tyabjee; the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee; Messr

in my life have I known a movement of this kind which has grown out of the ground, as it were, without stimulus or excitement. If the Liberal party is to blame through last Session, it is to blame for silence and inaction, and not to blame for having endeavoured to stir up your feelings and to make use of this question as the means of taking away the popularity, or whatever it may be of the Government. We have waited until the end of the Session almost without the utterance of a word, and when we came to the end of the Session we were content with a most limited and narrow description, and every opinion expressed in that narrow description, so far from being expressed in a spirit of party, was expressed with more consideration and more disposition to make allowance for difficulties, and to put the best interpetation upon motives and proceedings, than on any occasion of the character that I can recollect. Really, when these people say that the Liberal Party are endeavouring to obtan an advantage from the discussion of this sad and painful question, I must say if it were true I should not feel greatly ashamed of it. (Hear, hear.) I want to know what the Liberal Party is. The Liberal Party is in our belief—I don't say it is in the belief of our opponents—an instrument for doing good. (Applause.) Good heavens, have we come to this, that at the time when good requires to be done and evil to be removed, and when there is a great instrument which on many and many a score of former occasions, has been found effectual for that purpose, are we to place ourselves in the ridiculous position of saying "I know what could be done, but I forswear and renounce the instrument that can do it, I won't say a word about it?" In my opinion that is absurd. If it has been blamed, the blame has been too great a reluctance to get a result and too great a tardiness in associating this great question in the feelings of the Liberal Party, which we know to be unanimously engaged in it. I have moved a great deal in England in the course of the last few weeks. In one way and another I have come in contact with many men, and I have only found one single Liberal—I hold up my finger for him—one single Liberal who was not heart and soul associated in this great national movement. (Applause.) If the Liberal Party wish to carry their ends in view, and if the purpose of humanity and justice in the East are among their ends, it is impossible and absolutely ridiculous for them to say they renounce all idea of carrying these ends to their accomplishment by means of the Party. I think we have given very fair terms to our opponents. The question is whether we have not gone too far. What I have said is, "we are willing and desirous that there should be no change of Government if you will do your duty. But we cannot stand the continuance of your policy on this question. Your policy must go to the wall and go to the winds. We don't want you to go to the wall and go to the winds but if you will not change the policy, to the wall and to the winds you must go. (Laughter and applause.) That a the long and the short of it." If I meet a Conservative friend, and my Conservative friend says that it is very unfair of me to turn this evil to the use of party my answer is plain, I say, "My dear friend, if you want to prevent the Liberal Party from drawing advantage as a party from the fact that a great question has arisen on which they are unanimous, and on which three-fourths of the others feel the same, whether they say it or not, your course is plain. Go to your Government; speak more plainly even than Liberals speak. Tell your Government you will have no nonsense about it. Tell them they must speak plainly and act intelligibly." That is the course for the Conservatives if they wish to prevent us from reaping benefit from this as a Party movement. If they want to make the movement innocent, let them place themselves at the head of it. Let them not be afraid that the ends of humanity and justice should be promoted at the sacrifice of Party. That is not the way we manage things in England. An Administration, like a Party, is an instrument for the purpose of achieving good ends, though the end is more important than the means, and the means exist for the purpose of attaining the end. Has the Liberal Party fallen into a state of insensibility as to the ends for which it exists, like the Conservatives and the Conservative Administration? If the Conservative Administration will not condescend to serve the national interest and justice, they must take the consequences. I give you, for the information of your Conservative friends, a perfect recipe —I may say—which you can put into their hands, and which is as infallible and as sure to answer its purpose as Holloway's pills. (Laughter.) If they complain that our Party is reaping an advantage from the discussion of this Eastern Question, let their Party take up the question with the same earnestness, the same enthusiasm, and the same disposition to look straight at the end and go straight towards it, and thus take the wind completely out of our sails. We shall derive no advantage from it as a policy, but I for one will be glad of it and perfectly content with it. What I desire is that the thing which is just should be done, and above all others what will delight me most is this —that it shall be done by the unanimous action of this great nation." (Loud applause.) I think I have gone as far as I can consistently with my programme. (Laughter and applause.) I don't know that we can succeed now in keeping this meeting a secret. (Laughter.) What I say is that if anything at all is reported that a solemn agreement is made with us that there shall be no similar meeting anywhere else. We must agree to a kind of compact to that effect. (Laughter.) If this be so I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that we understand one another. I have spoken upon the subject in a manner which I think would make perfectly intelligible what I wish to say to you. I feel that it is almost wrong to indulge in a single jocular word in connexion with a subject so sad. Such a mass of human misery has been revealed that it almost overwhelms the mind to contemplate it. I don't know that, with even the best exertions on the part of the Government, it will be possible to do everything that could be desired; but for ourselves I think that what we have to do is to act as men of common sense, and each of us to try in the several stations in which the Almighty has placed us to do our part, and to take care that nothing is left undone that belongs to us as men and citizens for the purpose of promoting a better state of things in the East of Europe among our fellow Christians; and not exclusively because they are our fellow Christians, for my opinion is that if we make any great improvement, if we are so happy as to succeed in making any great improvement in the East of Europe in our fellow Christians, it would certainly be a great improvement in the condition of those who are not our fellow Christians. The English people will never be parties to the setting up of any exclusive denomination or political system in any country in the world on behalf of Christians against other people, any more than they will on behalf of Mahomedans against Christians. When our feelings are stirred up, the fact that they are our fellow-Christians adds a fresh motive and a fresh consideration and a new and powerful and broad sympathy. The laws of justice are not to be applied to Christians alone, exclusively or peculiarly. We are bound to adhere to them under all circumstances and in our dealings with all men. (Loud applause.) What I should say is this:—With regard to the imputations of Party feeling and Party action, I think we may safely put them aside, because it is our sincere desire that our Conservative friends should enter into a generous competition with us to see who can most effectually act in regard to this matter. We have taken a large share in it, but we may not be omnipotent. If there are others who will have their say, we cannot answer for them in the same degree and manner as we can for ourselves. We know we have special reasons to sharpen our desires, to do our duty in this business, because, without at this moment casting any blame upon anybody, or entering into the question of who is to blame, whether it be the few or anybody to blame, we know the occurrences and circumstances have happened, and the weight of the British name has not been heard on the right side. It has been given to the oppressor, and has been withheld from the other. Let us, with great earnestness endeavour to discharge our own individual duty in our own individual sphere, not shrinking from any difficulty it may entail. Having done that, let us refer the issue to that Almighty Governor of the Universe who has regard to justice and to truth, and who, in his own good time, will cause truth and justice to triumph. (Applause.) I once again thank you for the great kindness with which you have received me. It is a great pleasure for you whom I may consider the Liberals of this country to assemble here. It is a great pleasure for you to be in such a town as Staindrop—a place so closely associated with the distinguished family whose hospitality I have been enjoying. There is nothing more pleasant to the mind and feelings, there is nothing more peculiarly and more truly national in this country than to see towns in some cases and villages in others in close association with the dwellings of those who have been raised to the highest summits of society; it is an effective symbol that ought to bind us together in the common pursuits and conduct, whether we be high or low, rich or poor, and is imposed upon us all—the same High Authority leading us all to the same goal of happiness and peace. (Cheers.)

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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacie may be had from most Storekeepers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER

No. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property at Ardasheer Dady Street, Khetwady, opposite to the Fire Temple of Cowasjee Ardasheer.

By order of the Mortgagee Sorabjee Cooverjee Barocha on account and at the risk of Dhunbaijee and her Husband Pestonjee Jevajee, Bhicaijee and her Husband Jamsedjee Cooverjee Daroowalla, Jerbaee and her Husband Nussurvanjee Dorabjee Lavungia, and Basonjee Byramjee Mistree, Husband of the late Boonabaee, the Heirs and Executors of the late Ruttonbaee of Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Mistree, deceased, the Mortgagors.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at his room No. 3, Meadow Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pensioned Tax ground, together with a three storied house erected thereon, assessed under No. 9, and registered in the books of Pension Tax under No. 286, measuring 10 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the Ardasheer Daby Street, on the west by sweepers passage, on the south by the House of Cowasjee Maneckjee Ashburner, and on the north by the house of Cowasjee Maneckjee Ghandhee, and now occupied by the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 21st October 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned pearls, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Toolsidass Kisondass and by the order of Shaik Mohmed Abdoolutiff.

5 bundles real pearls called Gamsy.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twists, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF PRESSES, ENGINES, BOILERS, STORES, &c., of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Company's premises at Colaba, the undermentioned machinery:—

2 half and 2 finishing Brunston's Presses with extractor.
2 Do. do. with clip bars.
2 half presses, with clip bars.
2 Flue boilers.
1 Tubular boiler.
2 Horizontal engines of 35 and 20 Horse Power respectively and other machinery and stores connected therewith.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THE COTTON GINNING FACTORY AT BROACH.

On THURSDAY, the 9th November 1876 at 3 P.M., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned landed property with the Cotton Ginning Factory at Broach on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Ardesur Ookerjee Godiwalla and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Vusoojee the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Cotton Ginning Factory messuages, tenements or dwellings standing thereon situate at Chingupoora in the subdistrict of Broach zillah Surat B. B. & C. I. Railway, containing in measurement about 34 Bigas, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4 and 5, and bounded on the north by the vacant land of Hukim Meer Hubboola, on the south by a public road and the garden of Purusram Toolram, on the west by a public road and vacant land of Bapoo Narun, and on the east by a public road.

The Factory contains 60 Macarthy Gins, 1 pair of 20 H. P., high pressure horizontal steam engines, total 40 H. P., capable of turning 100 Gins, one engine of 8 H. P. for Mechanic shop and other machinery and plants.

The land contains a large pucka built well with plentiful supply of water all the year round.

The boilers were thoroughly repaired last year, and all the machinery and Gins are in excellent order.

The factory is conveniently situated, and is in every respect a very desirable concern for investment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay—

Few articles of furniture, such as round tables, chairs, screens, cupboards, chest of drawers, four post's bedstead, a large iron safe, double branch wall shades, side board, writing desks, che ts, &c., &c.

An invoice of American rattan mattings and door rugs of sizes.

AT 1 P. M.

A grey galloway.

A Light Office Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, plants, etc., at No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, the above-mentioned valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. SCHROTTKY, Esq. the same comprises a handsome set of rich star-cut glass-ware, rich dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet pickle and egg-stands, ice pitcher toast rack, waiters, a set of spoons and forks, table and coamber candlesticks, cutlery, etc., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, Madras Pattern dinning room chairs, whatnots, screens, handsome chest of drawers, pier and side tables, drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, teapoys, ornament-stands, first-rate oil paintings and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a first class sweet toned rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, four posts bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Also, the property of a Gentleman:—

A beautiful Australian horse, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness, free from vice of any kind, well broken to saddle.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a handsome English-built light dog cart, plants, &c., at No. 139, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, dog cart, &c., the property of E. M. Fogo, Esquire, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman:—

A English-built miniature brougham.

A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.

A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s. s. Hydaspes.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, comprising assorted pickles and sauces, fruits, mushrooms and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence anchovies, assorted essence, salad oil, assorted jams and marmalade, vegetables, potted meats, red herrings, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herring, Jordan almond, soup, currants, muscatel raisins, herrings a la sardines, Blackwall whitebait, asparagus, black mushroom, Italian and solomon sausages, Milton oysters, preserved mushrooms, crystallized fruit, candied peels, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish bacon, and malt cheddar and Berkley cheese, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, Worcestershire sauce, &c,

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, Comfits and Medicine, from the well-know makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s. s. Malwa.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, and invoice of superior perfumery and medicines from G. F. Coward and Co., consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges, and comfits, Seidlitz powder, sodawater powder, permanent ink, Gregory's powder, calcine and carbonate of magnesia, carbonated soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger and peppermint, tincture, rhubarb and myrrh, Dalby's carminative, brandy-bitter, essence of rose, assorted perfumes, smelling salt, lavender water, eau de luce, milk of rose, and oil of rose, lavender, verbina and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Prince of Wales' pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, violet hair powder, and face powder, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW SONAPORE STREET, NEAR DHOBITALAO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the heirs of the late Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Soobedar, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Bai Sabhabai, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Bharoocha.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house (being one of the several compartments of the chawl known as Rose's chawl) standing thereon, situate on the south side of New Sonapore Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of pension and tax under No. 82, and assessed under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the compartment of Cowasjee Engineer, on the west by the compartment of Dorabjee Cama, on the north by the New Sonapore Street, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
10 ,, white jaconets.
1 ,, sets of plated spoons and fork
2 ,, sponges.
1 ,, linen faced shirt fronts and collars.

By order of Ramdas Vishhoocundas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Buttonsey Mooljee:—

1 set—3 gold shirt studs set with brilliants.
1 brilliant ring.
1 gold open-faced watch by John Campbell.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. James Edge, consisting of gold and silver watches locket, compass, gold rings and earrings, chains, magnifying glass, &c.

The effects of the late Nowrojee Pallonjee Powree:—

1 pair silver anklets.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder:—

100 superior 1st Class Moulmein Teak Squares and 75 tons Boards and Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD &c. Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 P. M., on the premises, in pursuance of the power given in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of June 1868, and executed by Assaria Poonsey.

All that piece of ground admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Road without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the house of Chutoorbhooj Assaria, on the south by the house of Emam Bayley Mussulman, on the east by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Bengalpoora or Oomercarry Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 94 and 95 and is assessed under No. 87.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st, October, 1876.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.

This Cash charge we add to our in Bond prices.

LOSS OF EXCHANGE NOTIFICATION.

The complications to merchants and others trading in India, arising from constant and violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange between that Empire and England, have caused us no little anxiety. We have not been at all willing to increase prices, but have been compelled hitherto to add to our invoices some of the loss that the excessive low rate of exchange caused.

In prospect of a more settled state of affairs, and in deference to the expressed wishes of many of our large buyers, we have now included in our prices a proportion of the loss we are experiencing, so that we now add to our In Bond quotations only the cash charges imposed by Government for Duty and Dues. We are aware that most of our competitors include the expenditure for such items in their quotations, but it must be evident to the most ordinary mind that this course necessitates the addition of profit to the same to allow for credit and discounts off the selling rate. We prefer that our buyers should know the cost of Duties, so that in the present unsettled condition of the Indian Government's financial affairs, any further change made may be clear, and that it may be apparent that we wish for neither profit nor loss on such disbursements. As the oldest house in India in our trade, as shippers in the old country since 1815, we profess to understand our business, and our markets.

BORDEAUX—RED.

		In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	Qts. Pts.
PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868, Vintage, a very rare Wine		Rs. 55	—
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After 20	32	
,, RAUZAN	Dinner 25	27	
,, PALMER	Wines. 22	24	
,, LAROSE	19	21	
,, St. JULIEN	Dinner 16	18	
,, CANTENAC	Wines. 14	16	
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		9½	11½
PAUILLAC		9	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Quarter Cask.	Gals.	46 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON		266	530
,, RAUZAN		205	410
,, PALMER		178	353
,, LAROSE		143	280
St. JULIEN		119	216
CANTENAC		90	174
ST. ESTEPHE		70	134
MEDOC		55	100

The past five years' purchases made from the Vineyards by our Mr. CUTLER have been most successful. We are now shipping under our respective marks, CLARETS that cannot fail to be appreciated.

WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERMOUTH	17	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	21	23
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	16	18

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	30	32
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	24	26
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	20	22
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	18
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	34	36

WHITE.

CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine	white cap	24 26
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine		15 17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	44	48
WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	44	48
Ditto. ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	29	—
GIESLER'S	44	48
FINE DRY SPARKLING	38	40
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	34	38
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibaday's), light, particularly dry	27	30
CARTE ROUGE	18	20

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	39	41
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	39	41
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good flavored	29	31
MOSELLE, EXCELLENT CHEAP WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb	45	47
,, MARCOBRUNNER	37	—
,, RUDESHEIMER,	27	29
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	22	24
,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	16	19
LIEBFRAUMILCH	32	—
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	27	25
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	27	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	27	29

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS & Co., who, now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the re-cultivation of the Vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their MADEIRA before Indian consumers, who some time since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash.

	In Bond.
M Young Madeira	Rs.103 Per Qr. Cask.
Lacryma	120 ,, ,,
O M Young Madeira	,, ,,
O M Old do.	142 ,, ,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira	174 ,, ,,
O S very choice Old South-Side Madeira	105 ,, Octave.
R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	120 ,, ,,
O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	136 ,, ,,
E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	148 ,, ,,
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	90 ,, ,,

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	Qts.
AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	35
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior	black seal	33
MONTILLA, Extra pale and dry		24
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale	black seal	25
VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	21
MANZANILLA	red seal	19
PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	18
VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE	white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor		14
MADEIRA, E. I. very superior	red seal	34
MADEIRA, E. I., excellent Wine	black seal	31

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

	All in Bond in India, 4 Gals. per Jar, Octaves. Rs.	13½ Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	27 Gals. Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	65	210	410	810
Amontillado, Black seal quality	63	194	378	746
Amoroso	47	143	276	544
Oloroso	37	112	215	420
Vino Puro	34	102	194	380
Manzanilla	31